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=Abstract=

**More favorable long-term outcome after discharge  
in young adults with myocardial infarction**

Boyoung Chung, M.D., Jong-Won Ha, M.D., Yangsoo Jang, M.D.,  
Shin-Ki Ahn, M.D., Donghoon Choi, M.D., Se-Joong Rim, M.D., Namsik Chung, M.D.,  
Won-Heum Shim, M.D., Seung-Yun Cho, M.D. and Sung-Soon Kim, M.D.

*Cardiology Division, Yonsei Cardiovascular Center,  
Yonsei University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea*

**Background :** The purpose of this study was to evaluate risk factors, angiographic characteristics and long-term prognosis of young adults with myocardial infarction(MI).

**Methods :** Of the 2,680 patients with a history of MI, there were 148 patients 40 years old(Group 1). Risk factors, angiographic characteristics, cardiac events and long-term prognosis of group 1 were compared with those of randomly selected 149 patients between 41 years to 70 years old(Group 2) for a mean follow-up duration of 38 months(1 147 months). Cardiac events include death, reinfarction, coronary artery bypass grafting, percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty, congestive heart failure, stroke, and angina.

**Results :** Smoker and male gender were more frequent in group 1( $p<0.001$ ). In group 2, hypertension and diabetes were more frequently observed( $p<0.001$ ). Angiographically normal coronary arteries, nonobstructive disease( $<70\%$  stenosis) and single-vessel disease were more frequent in group 1 than those in group 2 ( $p<0.001$ ). There was no significant difference of overall survival at 7 years between the two groups(group 1; 95%, group 2; 89%,  $p>0.05$ ). If hospital deaths were excluded, the 7-year survival was better in group 1(group 1; 99%, group 2; 92%,  $p<0.01$ ). The cardiac event free survival at 7 years was not different between two groups( $p>0.05$ ). Although a better left ventricular(LV) systolic function (ejection fraction(EF) 40%) showed more favorable survival in group 2(EF40%: 94%, EF<40%: 80%,  $p<0.05$ ), survival was not influenced by LV systolic function in group 1.

**Conclusion :** Young patients with MI have a more favorable long-term survival after discharge compared with that of the older patients regardless of LV systolic function. Cardiac event free survival was, however, not different between two groups.(Korean J Med 59:30-39, 2000)

**Key Words :** Myocardial infarction; Adolescence; Outcome assessment

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• : , 134, (120-752)  
E-mail : jwha@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

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CK, CK-MB, LDH, LDH isoenzyme, AST  
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가  
2)  
, , ,  
(HDL),  
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creatine kinase(CK), creatine kinase-MB(CK-MB),  
aspartate aminotransferase(AST), lactic dehydroge-  
nase(LDH) , , ST  
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10. grafting, CABG), (percutaneous  
transluminal coronary angioplasty, PTCA),  
(congestive heart failure), ,

(major cardiac event) 1. (Table 1)

가 1 97.3%, 2 79.2%

1 가 ( $p<0.001$ ).

5) 가

1, 2

Chi-square Fisher's 216.4507.3, 432.6729.9 1 2

exact ( $p<0.05$ ). 40%

Student's unpaired t- 1 (20.4%) 2 (28.7%)

( $p<0.05$ ).

Kaplan- Meier

Log-rank 2. (Table 2)

Cox propotional harzard

. P 0.05 1 (16.5%) 2

(1.7%) ( $p<0.005$ ),

가 1 (59.4%) 2 (41.7%)

**Table 1. Baseline characteristics of group 1 and 2**

	Group 1 (n=148)	Group 2 (n=149)
	[no.(%)]	[no.(%)]
Sex (M : F) †	144 : 4	118 : 31
Age (years) †	35.9 ± 3.9	56.4 ± 7.8
Systolic BP (mmHg)*	116.6 ± 21.9	122.9 ± 27.0
Diastolic BP (mmHg)	75.1 ± 16.9	76.8 ± 14.9
Heart rate (BPM)	80.0 ± 17.2	76.7 ± 20.3
Precipitating factors	56(40.9)	64(47.1)
Previous MI		
Present	4(2.7)	3(2.2)
Previous angina		
Present	65(44.5)	77(55.8)
Duration (days)*	216.4 ± 507.3	432.6 ± 729.9
NonQ MI	21(14.2)	22(14.9)
Cardiac enzyme		
CK (IU/L)*	2720.9 ± 1579.7	1685.3 ± 1541.1
CK-MB (IU/L)	190.8 ± 182.9	182.9 ± 188.6
LDH (IU/L)	549.2 ± 678.9	601.3 ± 1002.7
LV ejection fraction 40% (%)*	21/103(20.4)	29/101(28.7)
Management		
Thrombolysis	52(34.1)	40(26.8)
Direct PTCA	2(1.4)	7(4.6)
Rescue PTCA	37(25.2)	35(23.5)

BP; denotes blood pressure, MI; myocardial infarction, CK; creatine kinase, CK-MB; creatine kinase MB, LDH; lactate dehydrogenase, LV; left ventricle, PTCA; percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty

\* $p<0.05$ , † $p<0.001$

**Table 2. Comparison of coronary angiographic findings between the two groups**

	Group 1 (n=148) [no.(%)]	Group 2 (n=149) [no.(%)]
C- Angio performed*	133 (89.8)	120 (80.5)
Normal coronary ‡	22 (16.5)	2 (1.7)
No. of diseased vessels		
1§	79 (59.4)	50 (41.7)
2	19 (14.3)	37 (30.8)
3	7 (5.3)	24 (20.0)
Site of IRA		
RCA	61 (45.9)	62 (51.7)
LAD	71 (53.4)	53 (44.2)
LCX	1 (0.8)	5 (4.2)
Stenosis of IRA		
< 70%	40 (30.0)	31 (25.9)
< 50% †	35 (26.3)	15 (12.5)
LVEDP (mmHg)	22 ± 8	21 ± 9

C- Angio denotes coronary angiography, IRA; infarction related artery, LVEDP; left ventricular end diastolic pressure, LAD; left anterior descending artery, LCX; left circumflex artery, RCA; right coronary artery

\* $p<0.05$ , † $p<0.01$ , ‡ $p<0.005$ , § $p<0.001$

**Table 3. Comparison of the risk factors between the two groups**

	Group 1 (n=148) [no.(%)]	Group 2 (n=149) [no.(%)]
Hypercholesterolemia	23 (16.4)	19 (13.3)
Low HDL	77 (58.2)	67 (49.3)
Hypertension ‡	26 (17.6)	64 (44.1)
Male sex ‡	143 (96.6)	109 (75.2)
Diabetes †	14 (9.5)	30 (20.7)
Family history	14 (9.5)	6 (4.1)
Smoking ‡	120 (81.6)	92 (63.4)
High lipoprotein (a)	15/41 (36.6)	13/29 (44.8)
Obesity	37/112 (33.0)	36/121 (29.8)

Hypercholesterolemia denotes total cholesterol 240mg/dL, Low HDL; high density lipoprotein 35mg/dL, High lipoprotein (a); lipoprotein (a) 30mg/dL, Obesity; ideal body weight 120%

\*  $p<0.05$ , † $p<0.01$ , ‡ $p<0.001$

( $p<0.001$ ). (44.1%) ( $p<0.001$ ), 1  
1 19.6%, 2 50.8% 1 (9.5%) 2 (20.7%) ( $p<0.01$ ).  
( $p<0.05$ ). (infarct-related artery), ,  
50% 1 (26.3%) 2 가 , lipoprotein(a)  
(12.5%) ( $p<0.01$ ). 가 .  
3. (Table 3) 4. (Table 4)  
1 81.6%, 2 63.4% 1 2 , , , ,  
( $p<0.001$ ). 1 (17.6%) 2 ,

**Table 4. Complications during admission**

	Group 1 (n=148) [no.(%)]	Group 2 (n=149) [no.(%)]
Hospital death	6 (4.1)	5 (3.4)
Heart failure	16 (10.8)	20 (13.4)
Cardiogenic shock	10 (6.8)	8 (5.4)
Mechanical complication	0	3 (3.0)
Arrhythmia	20 (13.5)	21 (14.1)
VT, VF	8 (5.4)	7 (4.7)
AIVR	1 (0.7)	0
SVT	2 (1.4)	2 (1.3)
Sinus Bradycardia	0	2 (1.3)
AV and IV conduction Disturbance	8 (5.4)	10 (6.7)
VT, VF + SVT	1 (0.7)	0
Other complications	7 (4.7)	7 (4.7)
Post MI angina	3 (2.0)	1 (1.7)
Pericarditis	1 (0.7)	0
Thromboembolism	1 (0.7)	2 (1.3)
LV aneurysm	1 (0.7)	2 (1.3)
LV aneurysm + thromboembolism	1 (0.7)	2 (1.3)

VT; ventricular tachycardia, VF; ventricular fibrillation, AIVR; accelerated idioventricular rhythm, SVT; supraventricular tachycardia, AV; atrioventricular, IV; intraventricular. Other abbreviations are as in previous table.

\* Values in parenthesis are percent values.

**Table 5. Complications during follow up between the two groups**

	Group 1 (n=148) [no.(%)]	Group 2 (n=149) [no.(%)]
Cardiac event	41 (27.7)	47 (31.5)
Major cardiac event	29 (19.6)	34 (22.8)
Reinfarction	8 (5.4)	8 (5.4)
Cadiac death	7 (4.7)	12 (8.1)
CABG	6 (4.1)	14 (9.4)
PTCA	16 (10.8)	11 (7.4)
Heart failure	3 (2.0)	10 (6.7)
Angina*	19(12.8)	9(6.0)

CABG; coronary artery bypass grafting, PTCA; percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty

\* $p<0.05$

가 . 1 (4.1%), 2 (9.4%) ,

5. (Table 5) 1 10.8%, 2 7.4% 가

( $p>0.05$ ). 1 (12.8%)

297 252 (85%) 2 (6.0%) ( $p<0.05$ ).

7 1 95%, 2 89%

가 , ( $p>0.05$ )(Figure 1). 1

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**Figure 1.** Survival curve of group 1 and group 2( $p=0.24$ , Log Rank Statistics = 1.39).

**Figure 2.** Survival curve excluding hospital death of group 1 and group 2( $p<0.05$ , Log Rank Stat = 4.57)

**Figure 3.** Cardiac event free survival between the two groups( $p>0.05$ , Log Rank Stat = 1.08)

**Figure 4.** Major cardiac event free survival between the two groups( $p>0.05$ , Log Rank Stat = 0.05)

Figure 1 shows the survival curve of group 1 and group 2. The survival rate of group 1 was 99% at 1 year, and the survival rate of group 2 was 92% at 1 year. The difference between the two groups was not statistically significant ( $p=0.24$ , Log Rank Statistics = 1.39). Figure 2 shows the survival curve excluding hospital death of group 1 and group 2. The survival rate of group 1 was 100% at 1 year, and the survival rate of group 2 was 92% at 1 year. The difference between the two groups was statistically significant ( $p<0.05$ , Log Rank Stat = 4.57). Figure 3 shows the cardiac event free survival between the two groups. The cardiac event free survival rate of group 1 was 94% at 1 year, and the cardiac event free survival rate of group 2 was 40% at 1 year. The difference between the two groups was not statistically significant ( $p>0.05$ , Log Rank Stat = 1.08). Figure 4 shows the major cardiac event free survival between the two groups. The major cardiac event free survival rate of group 1 was 94% at 1 year, and the major cardiac event free survival rate of group 2 was 40% at 1 year. The difference between the two groups was not statistically significant ( $p>0.05$ , Log Rank Stat = 0.05).

(major cardiac event free survival)

Figure 4

Cox proportional hazard

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(odds ratio 2.4, 95%

Figure 4 shows the major cardiac event free survival between the two groups. The major cardiac event free survival rate of group 1 was 94% at 1 year, and the major cardiac event free survival rate of group 2 was 40% at 1 year. The difference between the two groups was not statistically significant ( $p>0.05$ , Log Rank Stat = 0.05).

Figure 4 shows the major cardiac event free survival between the two groups.

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12.9 35 44 5.2

55 64 8 9 7 10

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가 가 16.5% 1.7%  
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17-20), 9 17% 17, 21-23), 65  
0 9%

가 8 9, 17, 21-27), 17, 19, 31-36), 50%

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97.3% 89.9% 100% 17-20),

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97.3%, 2

79.2%

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2

가

가

( $p < 0.001$ ).

40%

1 (20.4%)

2 (28.7%)

7

( $p < 0.05$ ).

가

2)

가 1 (16.5%)

2 (1.7%)

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( $p < 0.005$ ),

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1

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(59.4%)

2 (41.7%)

( $p < 0.001$ ).

1 (19.6%)

:

2 (50.8%)

( $p < 0.05$ ).

Cox proportional

50%

1 (26.3%)

harzard

2 (12.5%)

( $p < 0.01$ ).

3)

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81.6%, 2

63.4%

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( $p < 0.001$ ).

1 (17.6%)

2 (44.1%)

( $p < 0.001$ ),

1 (9.5%)

2 (20.7%)

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( $p < 0.01$ ).

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(case control study)

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(external validity)

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1, 2

95%, 89%

가

( $p > 0.05$ ).

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(selection bias)

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- 2) , , , , .  
15:381- 391, 1985
- 3) , , .  
19:441- 446, 1989
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